

## Spanish police clear rioters

MADRID, July 21 (R). — Police today cleared 800 rioting prisoners from the roof of Spain's main security prison without loss of life to quell a four-day uprising. They stormed one of the roofs of Carabanchel prison with the aid of firemen's ladders while helicopters pelted the roof with teargas from above. After capturing one of the three wings in the rioters' control, the police persuaded hundreds of prisoners, who had retreated to the two remaining roofs, to give themselves up. They fired tear gas at close range to break down final resistance among convicts who had rebelled to demand amnesty.

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## Jordanian spokesman says

# Begin tries to avoid peace, central issues

AMMAN, July 21 (R). — Jordan said today that statements Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin did not constitute peace proposals but were attempts to avoid a peace settlement in the Middle East.

Mr. Begin, speaking in Washington after two days of talks with President Carter, yesterday called for the resumption of the Geneva peace talks without pre-conditions or advance commitments by the Israelis or the Arabs.

An official Jordanian spokesman said here Mr. Begin's proposals ignored two central issues on which a just, durable peace depended — Palestinian rights and Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory occupied since the 1967 war.

He said the procedural proposals made by Mr. Begin contained nothing new and "did not represent any change in the position of Israel which is to cover up its intransigence towards peace efforts."

Israel also ignored world unity on the need for Israeli withdrawal and the restoration of Palestinian rights, including self-determination, the spokesman said.

**Overt manoeuvre**

In Damascus, — the Syrian information media today strongly attacked Mr. Begin's proposals for a Middle East settlement, with Al Baath describing them as an "overt manoeuvre" to gain time to acquire modern American weapons and undermine peace prospects. The papers should first and foremost depend on their own power to achieve their aim of erasing their lands," the paper said.

The state-run Damascus Rai said the Israeli premier's proposals were an "obstacle in the road of peace that will end the Middle East crisis to a deadlock."

**Playing tricks**

In Beirut, a spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation last night accused the United States and Israel of playing tricks against the Palestinians.

The PLO spokesman said Carter and Begin are playing tricks against us, and there is nothing new in their attitude. "Nobody but the Palestinians have the right to negotiate about Palestinian territory," the spokesman said.

**According to schedule**

In Cairo no official communique is expected until President Anwar Sadat makes a major address tomorrow on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the 1952 revolution.

Meanwhile, well informed sources in Cairo said today that Egypt feels that everything is going according to schedule for a Geneva Middle East peace conference in the autumn following Mr. Begin's talks with President Carter.

The momentum remains th-

at everything is going according to the schedule. Nothing has happened to change the situation," the sources said.

The mass circulation Egyptian newspaper Al Akhbar said in an editorial today that Israel was trying to find excuses to impede the resumption of the Geneva peace conference by talking about alternatives for a Middle East settlement. "Israel will never achieve this end," the paper said.

## No cure

In Washington, the Washington Post said today that Mr. Begin's visit to Washington produced no miraculous cures for the Middle East problem but helped clear the air between the United States and Israel.

**Personal triumph**

In Tel Aviv, the Carter-Begin talks were viewed today as a personal triumph for the Israeli leader which still failed to remove any major hurdles on the road to peace.

The newspaper Hatzofeh said there would be no point in pretending that Mr. Begin's visit had succeeded in persuading the U.S. to support Israel's stand.

The newspaper Al Fajr, regarded as a mouthpiece of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, said the Arabs had no doubts that Israel's main intent was to avoid creation of a Palestinian state.

Another pro-Palestinian newspaper, Al Shaab, commented: "The Begin plan overlooks the Palestinian people and their right to an independent state."

Arab leaders on the West Bank refrained from immediate comment, saying they wanted time to study the press conference transcript.

## Expansionist aims

In Moscow, TASS news agency today said that Mr. Begin's current visit to the United States only confirmed Israel's "expansionist aims".

It also showed that Israel still intended to block a "just and global" Middle East settlement and confirmed that the U.S. supported and encouraged the "aggressive" foreign policy, the official Soviet news agency said.

It said that Mr. Begin's "peace plan" failed to provide any new element which could lead to a solution.

The results of talks between the Israeli premier and U.S. President Jimmy Carter showed how illusory had been the hopes of those Arab countries which had seen a "new emphasis" in American east policy it said.

TASS added that the visit had shown, to the words of President Carter "complete harmony" of point of view between Washington and Tel Aviv.

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# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورديان تايمز مؤسسة صحفية أردنية "الرأي"



HAPPIER TIMES -- Presidents Nimeiri of Sudan (right), Qadhafi of Libya (centre) and Sadat of Egypt walk hand in hand in happier times. (File photo).

## LEBANESE PREMIER SEEKS EXTRA POWERS

CHTOURA, Lebanon, July 21 (R).

Lebanese Prime Minister Dr. Selim Al Hoss today sought special powers for his government as a high-powered joint committee meeting here decided on a plan on full execution of the 1969 Cairo accord to secure peace in Lebanon.

The commander of the Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon, Lt. Col. Al Khatib who attended the committee meeting said two sub-committees would work out a specific programme with a timetable for implementing the accord.

The technical committee will meet again next Monday to approve the programme, Col. Khatib said.

Representatives of Lebanon, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) attended the committee, which met for two hours behind closed doors in a hotel in the summer resort town of Choura, near the Syrian border.

"It was a fraternal and extremely serious meeting, and a climate of complete understanding prevailed," Col. Khatib said in a written statement.

Dr. Hoss told parliament that the powers he sought to legislate would enable his government to carry out reconstruction schemes and deal with security issues.

He said the powers he needed related to development, security, defence, judicial and other spheres.

Parliament will meet on Wednesday to debate the government's request.

The Cairo pact, which came after a long crisis between Palestinian commandos and the Lebanese, has become the kingdom in Lebanese-Palestinian relations. It also regulates Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

The details of the plan for implementing the remaining parts of the pact have not been officially revealed, but it is said to provide for the entry of Lebanese forces into southern Lebanon to separate Lebanese rightist and leftist-Palestinian forces and create buffer zones between them.

The plan also deals with security at Palestinian refugee camps, the extent of Lebanese and Palestinian security role in the camps and the quantity and type of arms the Palestinians should hold.

According to some press reports, the plan also provides for withdrawal of Palestinian guerrillas from areas close to the Israeli border to the mountainous Arqoub region.

Lebanon has been generally quiet since last November when the Arab peace-keeping force entered the country and separated the combatants in most areas.

One man was killed and seven wounded in an artillery exchange today in South Lebanon between rightist forces and a Palestinian-leftist alliance, travellers from the area said.

## Libya claims Egypt killing civilians

LONDON, July 20 (R). — Libya has accused Egyptian forces of killing civilians and shelling houses, schools and hospitals, in the Libyan town of Masa'ad the Arab Revolution News Agency (ARNA) reported.

In a dispatch sent from Tripoli to Reuters in London, ARNA quoted an official spokesman as saying that Libyan forces were "working to expel the aggressors" from the village of Masa'ad.

The spokesman said the Egyptian action was regarded as "a direct attack" on the Libyan Jamahiriyyah.

He said the Egyptian regime must bear "all the responsibilities connected with this aggression."

The statement issued by the spokesman and reported by ARNA said:

"At dawn today the Egyptian armed forces invaded the Libyan border village of Masa'ad, killing civilians, including women and children, and shelling houses, schools, hospitals and all civilian installations."

"The Egyptian army moved heavy troops west of Masa'ad, and the Egyptian Air Force is pounding the village of Bardi with all its civilian installations with the aim of killing women, elderly men and children."

The statement made no mention of Cairo's claims that Egyptian forces shot down two Libyan jet fighters and knocked out 40 tanks and other armour in several hours of fierce fighting along the border.

But the official spokesman in Tripoli described the Egyptian military communique issued this afternoon as "absolutely untrue and baseless."

He said it was "meant to mislead the innocent Egyptian officers and men and the Egyptian people by diverting their attention from the grave internal problems they are suffering..."

The statement said the Libyan government had so far maintained self-restraint and patience. But it warned that if the Egyptian forces did not pull back to their own territory the Libyan Arab people would be compelled "to defend its homeland and the sanctity of its territory with the aim of evicting the assailing forces from its soil."

ARNA quoted the official spokesman as saying Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi had repeatedly stressed that the Egyptian and Libyan armies should be standing side by side in the confrontation line against their common enemy — meaning Israel.

Another statement issued earlier today by the Tripoli spokesman accused Egypt of falsely blaming the Libyans for "all the popular uprisings and internal troubles" facing President Sadat's government.

The spokesman denied "Egyptian accusations that the Jamahiriyyah has anything to do with the events and troubles taking place in Egypt nowadays."

He also dismissed charges that a group of Libyans had been arrested in Egypt carrying explosives to be used in sabotage. He said Egypt's "marathon of lies" includes accusations that Libyan authorities were behind extremist Moslems who kidnapped and killed a former Egyptian government minister.

# Major armed clash near Egyptian-Libyan border

## Cairo cites provocation

CAIRO, July 21 (R). — Egyptian and Libyan forces clashed for several hours today in ground and air battles on Libyan territory in which the Libyans lost 40 tanks, 30 other armoured vehicles and two jet fighters, an Egyptian military spokesman said.

The spokesman accused the Libyan Jamahiriyyah of starting the fighting close to the border between the two hostile Arab neighbours. He said Libyan "provocations" had begun nine days ago.

First reports of the desert clash came over the government-run Cairo Radio in its 15:00 GMT news broadcast.

The announcer, quoting the official military spokesman, said the fighting took place west of Masa'ad, a Libyan town a few kilometres from the Egyptian border town of Saloum.

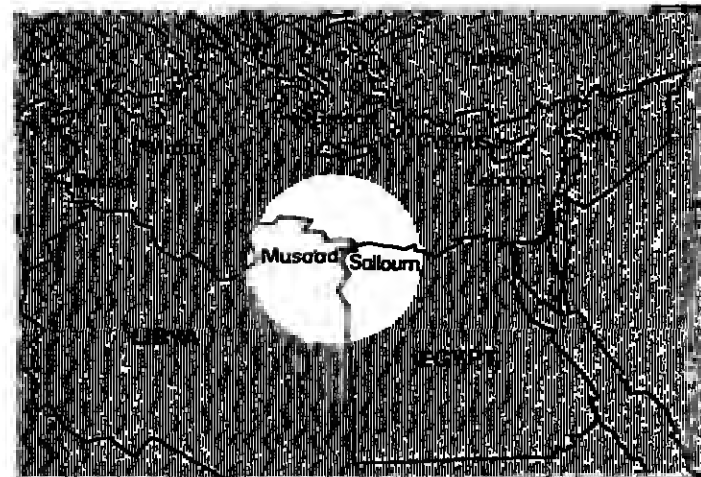
The spokesman said 12 soldiers from the 19th Libyan

armoured battalion were captured, along with 30 other "saboteurs".

He said one Egyptian armoured car was destroyed and several Egyptian soldiers were wounded in the fighting.

The spokesman said two Libyan jet fighters were downed by Egyptian air defence units, "adding that Egyptian jet fighters then scrambled to give Egyptian troops air cover. The spokesman said the Libyan 'provocations' beginning on July 12 had last climaxed two days ago with an artillery duel along the border in which 20 Libyan armoured vehicles were destroyed and nine Egyptian soldiers killed."

The military spokesman said in his report today: "Following several provocations and flagrant aggressions, a Libyan armoured force supported by artillery fire advanced from the town of Masa'ad towards the



The spokesman said that this month there had been several provocations and sabotage attempts by the Libyan government along the western desert borders.

On July 12, four Libyan "saboteurs," armed with sub-machineguns and explosives, crossed the border in a car. "They were captured and confessed that they were dispatched by Libyan intelligence," the spokesman said.

"On July 19 Libyan forces engaged several Egyptian outposts on the border the spokesman said.

He added: "Twenty Libyan armoured vehicles were knocked out with all men on board, and nine Egyptian soldiers were killed."

A Libyan Embassy official in Cairo told Reuters: "We hope this tension quiets down between the two sister countries but he declined specific comment on the reported battles."

The official reported everything normal at the Embassy, saying it had its usual number of Egyptian police guards.

Palestinian officials here said Egypt had accepted an offer by Mr. Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to mediate in the fighting.

Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials and the Libyan embassy both refused to comment on the Palestinian report.

Last Sunday, Egypt said its security forces had information that there had been contacts between Egyptian extremist groups and the Libyan Jamahiriyyah.

According to Mena the Egyptian Deputy Interior Minister, Mr. Mohammad Nabawi Ismail,

made the charge in connection with the case of a Moslem group which claimed responsibility for the kidnapping and killing of a former Egyptian Minister earlier this month.

On July 12th. The official Libyan News Agency, ARNA, said the Libyan people had the right and duty to strike first if an attack were feared from abroad. The agency's political editor was commenting on relations with Egypt, Sudan and Chad whom he accused of co-ordinating policy against Libya.

The editor said this "may be considered as a declaration of war against the Jamahiriyyah."

## Where it happened

CAIRO, July 21 (R). — The scene of the battles between Egyptian and Libyan — armed forces today is a small Libyan town of about 20,000 people.

Masa'ad, is only half an hour's drive from the Egyptian village of Saloum, lies close to the western desert border between the two countries.

Its strategic importance is in its role as one of the gateways to the Libyan Jamahiriyyah.

It was at Masa'ad that thousands of Libyan cars gathered in July 1973 for a peaceful procession into Egypt to force President Sadat to proclaim unity between the two countries.

President Sadat stopped the march in the Egyptian town of Mersa Matruh, next to Saloum on the Mediterranean coast, and turned down the Libyan call for unity.

On the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's silver jubilee and under the patronage of the minister of culture and youth

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## Sri Lankans go to polls

COLOMBO, July 21 (R). — Election officials and police resisted a heavy but peaceful riot today in the Sri Lankan general election.

After the polls closed, officials in charge of voting arrangements, estimated that the riot had been about 80 per cent.

First results were expected around midnight and a clear lead could emerge early tomorrow morning.

Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, 61, in power for the past seven years, faced a determined challenge from a main opposition United National Party (UNP) and most observers had predicted defeat for her Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP).

sympathy on election day was the number of people wearing the blue, green or red colours, of the three major political parties.

The green of the UNP was predominant in the five Colombo constituencies but there was a more even sprinkling of blue for the SLFP and green in rural districts a few kms. from the capital.

There was an 85-per-cent turnout at Sri Lanka's 1970 election, and interest in the latest poll has been running high for weeks.

The United Left Front (ULF) made up of the communist party, the Trotskyist Lanka Sama Samaja Party and the People's Democratic party — was not expected to pose any serious threat to the two main rivals.



MOSQUE HANDOVER -- The ceiling of the main prayer hall of the new £4 million London Central Mosque is discussed, during the handover ceremony in London, Thursday, by Sir Maurice Laing (left) chairman of the construction company who built the mosque, Nadim Dimechek (centre) the Lebanese Ambassador in London and Sir Freddie Gibberd architect of the project.



# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily  
published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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## Challenge to Arab unity?

The Arab World cannot but deplore Thursday's clash between Egypt and Libya, which -- to our surprise -- we learn is the culmination of a series of border incidents between the two countries that have been in progress since July 12. Obviously Egypt and Libya had good reason to be ashamed into maintaining silence on the true state of affairs between them until they could not hold back the news any longer.

The simmering dispute between the two North African neighbours has finally surfaced in a power play of East-West politics, with Egypt, whose army is now being financed by Saudi Arabia, trying to put the squeeze on Libya for aligning itself with the Soviet Union and helping prop up Ethiopia, the budding nucleus of Soviet influence in the region. Meanwhile, Libya's Muammar Qadhafi is doing his best to topple President Sadat's regime in Cairo. The two countries are acting first and foremost as African states engaged in an African dispute with international repercussions, while Arab nationalism has been cast aside for the moment at least.

One can moralise about such incidents and assail the futility of fratricidal warfare and the diversion of Arab potential from the main battle (with Israel). Yet one has to remember that inter-Arab conflicts are not all that rare, and have on more than one recent occasion broken out into armed clashes.

The obvious implication of all this is that Arab nationalism is not the cement of unity we think it is or a factor that invariably overrides all other considerations. That might be too much to expect. Yet it has functioned as a restraining influence in the past as it will no doubt continue to do in the future. Without the moral imperative that Arab nationalism carries with it, the Arab World would be in a shambles indeed. It is to the credit of that tenuous sense of fraternity which has been unable to unite the Arabs politically that it has survived so much interference in one another's internal affairs and still manages to smooth the path to a solution and acts as a healing balm once the conflict is resolved. Let us hope that at least that will not be eroded by time, for without it the Arabs shall be lost.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian dailies Thursday commented on His Majesty's two-day tour of four Gulf states and on the statements by President Carter and Prime Minister Menachem Begin at the press conference in Washington on Wednesday.

AL RA'I said that His Majesty King Hussein returned Wednesday evening from a two-day tour of the Gulf where he met with Kuwaiti, Bahraini, Qatari and United Arab Emirates' officials. The tour follows the King's meetings with Syrian, Egyptian and Saudi Arabian leaders.

The paper said that since a comprehensive Arab summit has failed to convene Jordan, due to its geographical position and the responsibility it shoulders, took the initiative of contacting the Arab leaders by itself.

The paper commented that all through the past ten years while the Arab nation gained the official moral support of world nations Israel has maintained a gradually more hard-line policy in order to abort any peace effort and in an attempt to justify the continuation of its occupation of Arab territories. Still, the Arabs have kept pushing forward all possible peace efforts.

The paper concluded that in view of this experience of the past ten years, an Arab summit is now necessary.

AL SHA'B said that Arab leaders should respond to the concentrated contacts carried out by the King, for these contacts affect the present and future Arab existence. These contacts have been carried out due to a deep interest in the critical inter-Arab relations and to how these relations ought to be in the face of eventualities.

These contacts are not made for the furtherance of the interests of Jordan but for the interests of the Arab nation. The paper added that Hussein's contacts ask for a substantial support to Arab confrontation states which defend the Arab depth. His Majesty realises that the Arabs cannot win unless a united Arab front is formed.

The King also realises the

importance of the time element which works for Israel because it uses it to establish a permanent change in the historical, educational and social realities of the occupied territories.

The paper concluded that this was the need for Hussein's initiative in contacting, first the Arab leaders of the confrontation states and secondly, the Arab leaders of the supporting states, in order to form a united Arab front and build an Arab preparedness to face all eventualities.

AL DUSTOUR said that in the light of the statements, by President Carter and Premier Begin, to the press after their session of talks on Wednesday, it is difficult to deduce what was the basis reached for the Geneva conference to reconvene. President Carter openly said that he would not attempt to solve the difference in opinion between the USA and Israel with regard to the West Bank, while Mr. Begin said that he objects to a Palestinian participation in a possible Geneva conference.

Thus Mr. Begin suggested, as an alternative, bilateral meetings between Israel and each of the states of Egypt, Syria, Jordan and, possibly, Lebanon.

The paper commented that such a suggestion by Mr. Begin means that nothing has changed concerning the Palestinian problem, which is the core of the Middle East conflict, and concerning Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank. Mr. Begin's basis for the reconvening of the Geneva conference is thus not Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories, and not a recognition of Palestinian rights to set up their homeland on Palestinian soil.

The paper concluded that in the light of this, the Arabs must forcefully inquire of the basis for reconvening the Geneva conference, a question which the U.S. Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance, would be obliged to answer when he visits the Middle East in August. In the light of Mr. Vance's answer the Arabs must then decide whether or not to go to Geneva.

## Arabs launch first daily newspaper in Europe

At any one time now there are about 60,000 Arabs in Britain -- either living there or on vacation or business. As a result the first Arabic daily newspaper to be published in Europe is now appearing in Britain. Libyan money has been sunk into the new venture, but, the editor points out that the paper has no political or ideological axe to grind.

By Gerald Butt

LONDON (Gemini) -- The tens of thousands of Arabs who live in and visit London each year have a new newspaper to read at the breakfast table. It is written in Arabic, it comes out five days a week and, unlike papers flown in from the Middle East, it contains up-to-the-minute news. The reason is that it is produced in London.

AL ARAB ("the Arabs") is the first Arabic language daily to be published in Europe. And the publishers have a very clear idea who they believe

student about, among other things, the problems of finding accommodation.

Another article explained the flimsy cover under which prostitutes advertise their services, under such euphemistic phrases as "German lessons, apply upstairs."

Al Arab has been launched in Britain at a time when the British newspaper industry is going through difficult times, with the future of several of them resting in the balance. The launching of the first Arabic language paper, therefore, has aroused interest in

But if the British public are slow to accept the arrival of the Arabic language press in Britain, they are going to have to get used to it soon, for a second paper is on the way.

This will be called Al Umma, and will appear in the shops weekly. Al Umma will be a tabloid in contrast with the broadcast format of Al Arab. However, it will operate on the assumption that there is money to be made in providing a newspaper specifically for the Arabs in Europe.

In the meantime, Rashad El Houni is working flat out in the paper's offices on the top floor of a modern block in the London suburbs, trying to iron out the many difficulties associated with starting up a foreign language press.

The offices have an unfinished look, and the paper itself is, not unnaturally, having teething troubles. These are blamed for the fact that,



Produced in London - Europe's first Arab daily newspaper

will be interested.

Market research has shown that at any one time there is the best part of 60,000 Arabs in Britain. In summer the figure is thought to be substantially higher. In addition, there are estimated to be between 35,000 and 50,000 staying in Europe on a permanent or semi-permanent basis.

At the moment Arabs in Europe have the option of reading the national press of the country where they are staying, or paying extra for a paper from their own country, which is usually a few days late and is not always easy to find.

Al Arab aims to fill that gap; to be, in the minds of the publishers, "a service to the Arab community" in Europe as well as in the rest of the world, a mouthpiece as well as a source of information.

The editor-in-chief of the newspaper is Rashad El Houni, a Libyan who is no stranger to the newspaper business. His family owned two papers in Libya which were closed down when Colonel Qaddafi came to power in 1969.

For a while Mr. El Houni was imprisoned, but later he and the new leadership were reconciled. A considerable amount of Libyan money has gone into the new London venture. However, Mr. El Houni is at pains to point out that his paper has no political or ideological axe to grind. He is fond of the phrase "freedom of expression", and stresses that he is not beholden to anyone.

Al Arab draws heavily on news agencies for its foreign news, and in its early issues has covered a wide area. Arabs in London have found it refreshing to be able to read news from any part of the world.

In some Middle Eastern countries the censor is quick to remove items considered undesirable. Al Arab's physical detachment from the Middle East should make the aim of its publishers -- to create "a forum of free and unfettered opinion" -- easier to achieve.

Apart from foreign news, Al Arab also carries features about Britain and British life. The first inside page is devoted to entertainment, including a complete list of the evening's television programmes, and what's on in cinemas and theatres in the West End. Sport, too, is well covered.

The many aspects of life in London are explored by Al Arab. A recent example was an interview with an Arab

Fleet Street. Several national papers have carried items about it. The Times commenting: "The astonishing thing is not that it is being done, but that nobody has thought of doing it before."

The British public, however, have shown a slightly different reaction. A campaign to publicise Al Arab included the insertion of advertisement on commercial radio and television. Naturally these were in Arabic.

As thousands of people were watching a football match on television one Sunday afternoon, up came the commercials, and among them, one for Al Arab. This was too baffling for many of the viewers, and they picked up the phone straight away to express their consternation.

The next day, headlines in the English papers summed up the reaction: "15 seconds of Arabic upset T.V. viewers" and "Arabic adverts shocks viewers."

at the moment the paper contains only eight pages. Eventually it will be expanded to twelve. Staffing difficulties have not been fully resolved, and the editor himself has an office that is bare but for a desk and a chair. But Mr. El Houni is undaunted.

He stresses that he wants to be judged on the product. The thousands of Arabs in London will soon give their verdict by showing whether or not they are prepared to pay 20 pence each day to read it. At present, 12,000 copies are being printed daily. If sales rise as expected, the number will be increased.

Al Arab has broken new ground, and its progress is being watched with interest by other people with similar ideas. What seems more and more likely is that Arabs visiting London in a year or so from now will have a choice of several locally produced Arabic language papers to take with them to the breakfast table.

## Arab boycott campaign moves for tighter trade squeeze on Israel

Since Israel's harder line Prime Minister Menachem Begin took office, Arab tactics have been to step up the economic pressure rather than to indulge in blunt verbal attacks. One move is to tighten sanctions. The Organisation for the Boycott of Israel has been ordered to apply its rules more strictly. This reports is about the boycott campaign and how it is working.

By Christopher Parker

CAIRO (Gemini) -- Arab states are adopting new pressure tactics instead of blunt rhetoric to try to manoeuvre Israel's hardline Likud government into a more flexible Middle East bargaining position.

This explains what so far has been a fairly mild Arab reaction to provocative statements by Prime Minister Menachem Begin, even before taking office, spurring Arab peace overtures -- including rejection of proposals for Israel to cede Jordanian West Bank territory for establishing a Palestinian mini-state.

In particular, if preparations break down for the staging of Arab-Israeli peace settlement talks at Geneva, the Arabs do not want to be blamed for it. Thus Egyptian Vice President Hosny Mubarak remarked recently that if Israel

"wants peace, we are ready for it. If they want war, the world must know that we Arabs wanted peace."

One Arab strategy is to tighten economic sanctions against Israel. The 21-member Arab League's officials at Cairo headquarters have directed the special Arab Organisation for the Boycott of Israel to apply its rules more strictly for companies trading with Israel.

This could be a blow to some American, Japanese, British and other foreign companies that recently began making renewed efforts to get back into business in the oil-rich Arab region after being blacklisted for their links with Israel.

The organisation, which has its headquarters in Syria, is mapping a new strategy against Israel. And at a recent 12-day meeting in Alexandria, Director General Mohammed Mahgoub announced that in

future companies incurring Arab displeasure for trading with Israel would have raw materials cut off from them.

Mr. Mahgoub was vague, but oil is not to be a boycott commodity, leaving a limited range of other raw materials, such as phosphates, manganese and natural gas. Agricultural products are also not to be banned.

The main tightening of sanctions will be that of denying lucrative markets to Western companies that deal with Israel.

The boycott organisation, set up by the Arab League more than 20 years ago, has regional offices in several Arab capitals and a farflung informer network spread through Europe, the U.S. and the Far East.

Even a firm in Burundi, during the Alexandria conference, was banned from marketing products in Arab countries because of its dealings with Israel. Just over 5,000 American, Japanese, British and other European firms are on the black list, though in the last two years growing numbers have succeeded in having their names taken off.

Foreign firms conducting what Arabs regard as "innocuous" trade dealings with Israel, such as the mere sale of their products, even machinery and plant equipment not considered prime contributors for developing Israel's economy, are not boycotted.

But a foreign company is asking for its name to be put on the list when it:

1. Sets up a branch in Israel;
2. Establishes an assembly plant there;
3. Sets up a main Middle East marketing agency in Israel;
4. Gives a manufacturing licence to an Israeli company;
5. Provides consultative or technical expertise for an Israeli manufacturing company;
6. Allows its representatives to become members of joint foreign-Israeli chambers of commerce;
7. Acts as an agent or distributor for Israeli products;
8. Helps Israel explore or exploit natural resources.

In practice, the rules are often difficult to implement, but the boycott organisation claims more than 8,000 foreign firms have agreed to comply with warnings or directives to comply with the Arab boycott campaign since it was first mounted.

They are said to include Imperial Chemical Industries of Britain, Hino Motors of Japan, Renault of France, Kaiser Industries of the U.S. and Philips of Holland.

Firms with stars who have openly championed the cause of Israel and Zionism, such as Elizabeth Taylor, are banned in Arab states.

Boycott officials say: "The organisation is prepared to consider requests for their firms to be struck off the black list if they produce documented evidence proving their relations with Israel, which originally prompted the boycott against them, have ended."

"But no such consideration can be given to companies owned or dominated by Zionist or pro-Israeli persons unless it is conclusively proved they no longer have such tendencies."

Usually, a company is warned and invited to defend its case before being blacklisted, but those considered "out-and-out Zionists" are put up on the boycott roll without notice.

One company busy trying to get its name off the boycott list is Coca Cola of America, which two decades ago sacrificed a potential 120 million consumer market for its soft drinks in Arab states by setting up a bottling plant in Israel.

The Egyptian press recently reported that the Egyptian Agricultural Ministry was backing a project in which Coca Cola was to reclaim 15,000 acres of barren desert and grow citrus for orange drink production in return for Egyptian backing to get its name off the boycott list.

It is a \$25 million project. In a region where the Moslem faith often encourages total bans on hard liquor, the soft drink trade is big business.

Arab boycott officials claim their campaign has made a big impact. Companies in America are estimated to have lost billions of dollars, since being blacklisted. Ford alone lost a \$300 million a year market during its two decades on the Arab blacklist, say Arab officials.

Arab states maintain that the boycott weapon is a "legitimate self-defence" against Israel for refusing to relinquish Arab territory or recognise the cause of three million Palestinians deprived of an identity or a homeland. Boycott officials deny the campaign is based on religious, racial or ethnic grounds.

The Arabs' major weapon for pressuring Israel to come to terms remains that of huge oil resources and the ability to cut off exports vital for the West and much of the rest of the world. However, this is a lever held in reserve.

## What's a pre-historic plesiosaur doing in New Zealand waters?

TOKYO, July 21 (Agencies) -- A Japanese scientist said today he thought that a monster plucked from the sea bottom off New Zealand was probably a plesiosaur that lived more than 70 million years ago.

Professor Tokio Shikama, of Yokohama National University, said he believed this after seeing pictures of the two tons of remains of the long-necked ganging creature.

The remains were picked up by a crane and net aboard the 2,400 ton Japanese trawler Zuivo Maru from about 300 metres nearly 30 miles east of Christchurch last April. Most of the carcass was later thrown back into the sea because of its foul smell.

Taiyo fisheries, the trawler's owner, said today that part of the monster's fins had been brought back for analysis. The company said yesterday it had ordered its ships operating in the area off New Zealand to try to recover all the remains and bring them home.

A company spokesman said according to the trawler's crew, the monster had four large red fins, a 1.5 metre neck and a two-metre tail. The carcass was covered by fat, except for the skull, while the back had traces of red flesh. No internal organs remained, he added.

No theories about when the monster died or how it became so well preserved for such a time have yet been put forward. The crew nicknamed the monster "Nessie" after Scotland's Loch Ness monster.

Mr. Michihiko Yano, 39, a crewman of the trawler who brought back the 40 chopstick-line bones, skin part and colour photographs of the monster, said it appeared to be a grotesque pre-historic creature.

The pictures he took show the half-rotten carcass, with four large fins and a long neck, hanging down from a winch. It measured about 10 metres long and weighed two tons, he said.

Mr. Yano said the carcass, believed to have been dead for a month, was dumped back into the sea after he took the pictures because the crewmen feared filthy odors it gave off might spoil valuable fresh fish they caught.

"It is definitely not a whale, but I really can't tell what exactly it is," said Dr. Hideo Oomura, chief of the Japan Institute on Cetaceans, after carefully studying the pictures. Dr. Fujiro Yasuda of Tokyo University of Fisheries who also examined the pictures said "it looks like a shark. But it could be anything from a turtle to one of prehistoric sea serpents which may still be living somewhere deep in the sea."

European missionaries are in a somewhat easier position. For instance one Irish father with a big voice had this to say to the security man who came to remonstrate with him for talking to guerrillas. "Sure, I have talked to them. They are over there," and he pointed, "some eighty of them. Why don't you clear them out? You are the soldiers; if you can not do it, why should I risk my life? Get them out, and I will have no more occasion to speak to them."

The security men left in a disgruntled mood. Little did they know that the next visitors would be some of the guerrillas, rather the worse for drink.

The Irish father sent for the commander and this is what he told him: "You talk of a better world -- you will create in the new Zimbabwe. I would have thought that your first task would be to keep your men sober and disciplined. Get your drunken comrades out of here."

The guerrilla commander took his men away quickly and ever since they have appeared at the mission sober and tidily dressed.

The missionaries' work in "the keeps" is difficult. There are some well run ones, if the man in charge -- invariably a young soldier -- knows something of administration and has some imagination.

But after three or four months he will be replaced by someone else who might ruin his good work. In badly run keeps the Africans are unhappy, they feel as though they were imprisoned, and the young men run away to be guerrillas.

African Scouts have been known to misbehave with the women and loot even from bitterly poor people. In such cases the fathers face immense difficulties. To this is added the distress over Africans (especially women) shot for breaking the curfew rule.

That some carry messages (in rare cases even grenades) does not help. Yet some of the fathers have managed to persuade both sides to observe the canons of common humanity.

In view of all this, it is astonishing that since January 1 thirteen R.C. missionaries (fathers, brothers and sisters) have been murdered.

If the murders were the work of the guerrillas, it has to be said that the Rhodesian authorities have not been very adept at catching them. Owing to their vows, not to mention their dedication, the missionaries will continue their work. It is tragic to remember that when at St. Paul's Mission, Musasa, this subject was discussed last January, it was the youngest sister, Sister Magdala, who persuaded the old sisters to stay on.

"It is our duty to carry on," she said, "and should they get us, our death would be to the greater glory of the Lord."

They got her, and three older sisters, two fathers and one brother. For the missionaries a peaceful transition to majority rule in Rhodesia would indeed be a relief.

## Tense days face Rhodesia's missionaries

Bishop Lamont has been deported from Rhodesia after 30 years service there. But 1,500 Roman Catholic priests, brothers and sisters are still manning 1,000 missions and centres all over the country, teaching 45,000 pupils. For all of them life has become extremely worrying. Judith Listowel has visited some of the missions and talked to the priests.

By Judith Listowel

SALISBURY (Gemini) -- The Christian missionaries are having the most difficult life of all in Rhodesia. Their work is among the ordinary Africans, and it is from among the ordinary Africans that the guerrillas come.

This is true especially in the frontier areas -- i.e. the operational zones -- where African men fall into three categories: the peasants, the guerrillas and members of the defence forces.

They all know each other, if they are not actually relations. The missionaries try not to differentiate between them, at great risk to themselves, yet since January 1977 thirteen Roman Catholic missionaries have been murdered.

In Rhodesia there are 51 African and 329 non-African Roman Catholic priests; 20 African and 133 non-African brothers, 435 African and 564 non-African sisters, a total of 1,532.

They man 758 missions, 411 other centres, with in round figures 45,000 pupils. Their teaching is good and African parents are happy to have their children taught by them; much happier than if they have to send them to segregated state schools. In addition, missionaries have to

work in an indefinite number of protected villages -- commonly known as "keeps".

In the frontier areas not only do the guerrillas visit the missions, where they know the fathers and sisters of old, and where the pupils are the children of friends and relations, but according to a father working in an operational zone:

"There is no schoolboy and few schoolgirls who do not set aside half of their food for the guerrillas. Not necessarily because they love them, or approve of them, but because they fear retribution now and even more in the future."

"Should they refuse, and should the nationalists come to power which, according to the papers will be the case in two years' time, what will become of them if they do not help now?"

The government people know this as well as the missionaries, but they show little understanding. This is why two Black fathers were sentenced to four years each for not reporting the presence of guerrillas. They could have pleaded not guilty, but in that case three witnesses would have been produced against them.

And they knew that these witnesses would have been





Children get busily to work cleaning up the accumulated rubbish in Wadi Haddadeh near the castle in Amman Thursday as part of a municipality cleanup campaign.

## Bronze Age shrine found near Karak

AMMAN (JNA). — Relics of a shrine containing wooden decorations, tombs with human skeletons and complete sets of pottery utensils and vessels dating back 5,000 years to the Early Bronze Age have been discovered at Bab Al Dra'a in Karak Governorate.

The Director General of Antiquities, Dr. Adnan Al Hadidi, said his department will send samples from these graves to Washington's Smithsonian Museum for display at an international exhibition on the development of ancient man and his civilisations in prehistoric times.

A team from the Department of Antiquities, the Smithsonian Institute and the American Centre of Oriental Research took part in the dig.

### Archaeologist lectures here

Archaeology fans are in for a treat Sunday when the world-renowned Dame Kathleen Kenyon gives a lecture entitled "The Archaeology of Jordan". Dame Kathleen started digging in Palestine and Jordan more than 40 years ago. She only recently retired as Principal of St. Hugh's College, part of Oxford University.

For her services to British archaeology, she was made a Dame of the British Empire by Queen Elizabeth.

Her British colleague, Crystal Bennett, said that many archaeologists of all nationalities working in Jordan today were Kenyon students. She is the author of many books, among them "Digging Up Jericho", "Digging Up Jerusalem" and "The Royal Cities of the Old Testament".

If you're interested, make it along to the auditorium of the University of Jordan Biology Department at 5 p.m. Sunday.

## Restaurants come under discussion

AMMAN (JNA). — The question of fixing menu prices and offering better services to customers was tackled Thursday at a meeting of restaurant owners chaired by Director General of Tourism Michel Hamamel.

A committee of restaurant owners was formed to study the question and submit its proposals to the Ministries of Tourism and Antiquities and Supply.

## WRITERS SOCIETY DISTRIBUTES 1977 LITERARY PRIZES

AMMAN (J.T.). — The Jordanian Writers Society distributed its 1977 Encouragement Prizes for Literature at its offices in Jabal Luweibdeh Thursday afternoon.

The Novel Prize went to Salem Nahhas for his novel "Papers of an Impotent", published in Beirut in 1968.

Khalil Sawahri won the Short Story Prize for his collection of short stories entitled "Bashoura Cafe".

The Poetry Prize went to young poet Ghassan Zaghat for his collection "Statement to the Homeland".

The Play Prize went to Mahmoud Zaidi for his play "Memorandum from Nabulus".

The Studies Prize went to Mr. Rocks Auzai for his "Dictionary of Jordanian Dialect".

The Publication Prize was awarded to Mr. Osmah Sha-sha'a for 10 years of work in the field of publication.

The Criticism Prize was awarded to Ibrahim Khalil for his book "Studies on Jordanian Poetry".

The Writers Society had appointed a committee of five University of Jordan professors, headed by Dr. Ali Mahfah, to choose prize winners.

## Sharif Sharaf returns from Baghdad meeting

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Culture and Youth Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf returned here Wednesday night after leading the Jordanian delegation to the fifth Conference of Arab Youth and Sports Ministers, which concluded its meetings in Baghdad Monday.

The conference decided to set up a higher council for youth and sports, an Arab fund to support sports activities and a seven-member committee to determine its capital and the shares of its members.

Sharif Sharaf said the conference recommended that the sixth Arab sports tournament

should be held a year after the 1980 Olympic Games. It would then meet every four years.

The conference also discussed when to hold the fourth football tournament for the Palestine Cup. It will take place in Saudi Arabia.

Sharif Sharaf said the conference also agreed to hold a meeting of sports newsmen and a course for sports trainers in Baghdad, as well as a course for sports officials in Tripoli. All will be held next year.

The conference recommended the need for cooperation and coordination with the General Secretariat of the Arab League to unify Arab opinion in various sports organisations, recognise Palestinian sports unions on a regional and international level and ban Israeli unions from Asian and African activities.

Sharif Fawwaz further said the Baghdad conference urged those Arab countries without youth and sports ministries to set up such ministries so they can play their role in this field.

The Fourth Arab Youth Festival will be held in Morocco at the invitation of the Moroccan government, and the next conference of youth and sports ministers takes place in North Yemen, the minister co-located.

## KING HUSSEIN INFORMS ASSAD OF GULF TOUR

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday evening telephoned Syrian President Hafez Assad to inform him about the results of his tour to Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. The two leaders also exchanged opinions on the current situation in the Arab World and political developments in the region.

## NATIONAL NOTES

\* AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Thursday sent two cables of good wishes, one to King Baudouin of Belgium on the occasion of his country's independence day, and the other to the Chairman of the Polish Council of State, Henryk Jablonski, on the occasion of his country's national day.

\* AMMAN. — The Armed Forces Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. Mohammed Idriss, Thursday received the North Yemeni military delegation and briefed its members on the organisation and development of the Jordanian army. The head of the Yemeni delegation, Brig. Ahmad Fakih, presented the chief of staff with the shield of the North Yemeni armed forces.

\* AMMAN. — The board of the farmers Federation will hold a meeting Sunday to discuss and approve the federation's working plan for the second half of 1977 and to discuss the results of recent government decisions on the export and import of fruit and vegetables.

\* AMMAN. — The Department of Social Affairs will open a day nursery in Irbid for children with hearing difficulties. It has requested parents wishing to enlist their children in the centre to register their names at the Social Affairs Bureau in Irbid not later than July 24.

\* AMMAN. — The Municipal and Rural Credit Fund Wednesday decided to grant a total of JD 55,000 in loans to four rural councils for the construction of schools. The villages concerned are Shajara, Turra, Abder and Oum Quttain.



Minister of Culture and Youth Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf listens to a point during the three-day conference of ministers of youth and sports which ended in Baghdad Monday.

## STATISTICS ... STATISTICS ... STATISTICS

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan's gold and hard currency reserves in May increased by JD 19,310,000 compared with the figures for May 1976.

Sources at the Central Bank said Jordan's reserves in May totalled JD 235,920,000 against JD 216,610,000 a year earlier.

Imports from Australia in 1976 jumped 921 per cent compared with 1972, according to a Department of Statistics release.

Jordan's imports in 1976 totalled JD 1,532,000, whereas in 1972 they stood at a meagre JD 150,000.

Main imports consisted of meat, dairy products and iron bars.

The volume of imported goods in transit to Arab countries via the Port of Aqaba reached a total of 20,840 tons in March, according to the Aqaba Port Maritime Corporation.

Iraq came at the top of the list with 15,464 tons. The volume of goods exported via the Port of Aqaba in the same month reached 149,982 tons while imported goods totalled 185,138 tons.

### Visitors pour in

The number of visitors who entered Jordan in April, reached 130,911, an increase of 38 per cent over figures for April 1976.

A total of 59,749 were from Arab countries, 41,100 Jordan-

ians and 30,062 of other nationalities.

The number of Arab and foreign tourists visiting the country in the whole of 1976 reached 1,630,294 as against 707,623 in 1975.

The number of hotels of all categories in Jordan totalled 131 in 1976 compared with 114 in 1975, according to the Department of Statistics.

A total of 95 are located in Amman, eight in Aqaba and the remaining 28 dotted throughout the kingdom.

Latest figures show that 19 hotels with 1,602 rooms are now under construction: 14 in Amman, two in Aqaba and one

in the resort of Petra.

The total area planted with fruit trees in Amman Governorate last year amounted to 45,350 dunums, which produced 18,930 tons of fruit, according to the Directorate of Agricultural Economy at the Ministry of Agriculture.

The area planted with vines amounted to 18,750 dunums, which produced 11,245 tons; olive trees 17,750 dunums and 2,400 tons; citrus trees 84 dunums and 60 tons; apples, pears and plums 1,830 dunums and 686 tons; almonds and walnuts 4,890 dunums and 1,880 tons; and other fruit trees 2,730 dunums and 2,610 tons.

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# U.S. House committee votes for 4c/gal. petrol tax hike

WASHINGTON, July 21 (R). — A key congressional committee last night voted in favour of raising petrol taxes for American motorists by four cents a gallon in an attempt to salvage a key section of President Carter's energy conservation programme.

The House of Representatives Energy Committee approved on a 22-18 vote a two-cent increase in petrol taxes starting next year and another two cents a gallon in 1979.

This would double the existing four cents a gallon tax on motor fuel, which now costs

ts motorists about 70 cents a gallon.

The measure would have to be approved by both the House and Senate before the president could sign it into law.

The committee is attempting to revive President Carter's proposal for a five-cent a gallon petrol tax that would rise to 50 cents over 10 years.

The Carter plan was overwhelmingly defeated by the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee which adopted other of his energy tax proposals, including higher taxes on crude oil to raise the price of controlled domestic oil to world levels over three years.

The special energy committee is now reviewing the Ways

and Means Committee energy tax bill, along with energy conservation measures approved by two other committees, to combine the proposals into one package for full House action.

According to the energy committee chairman Thomas Ashley, an Ohio Democrat, Mr. Carter has given lukewarm support to the four-cent a gallon increase as a substitute for his own plan.

The four-cent a gallon tax if approved by Congress, would raise some \$4 billion a year.

Under the committee proposal the revenues would go into a special fund for energy research, purchase of strategic petroleum supplies for the United States, mass transit, and distribution to individual states for transportation purposes.

## U.S. rejects proposals for deep sea mining

UNITED NATIONS, July 21 (R). — A United Nations team yesterday published new proposals for international regulation of deep seabed mining, but the United States immediately rejected them.

U.S. Ambassador Elliot Richardson complained that the text had been drafted by a limited group of participants at the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference.

No industrialised country had contributed to the section on seabed mining, he told a press conference.

Asked if the U.S. might with-

draw from the four-year conference, Mr. Richardson said: "It is apparent that it is among the possible alternatives, but I would not care to speculate on what the outcome would be."

Mr. Richardson said he was recommending President Carter review not only the balance of American interests, but also whether an agreement acceptable to all governments could be achieved by the kind of negotiations held so far.

The 145 nation conference adjourned here last Friday till a session set for March 28 in Geneva.



**PORSCHE 928 STEALS THE SHOW** — Porsche's new and completely redesigned 928 stole the show at this spring's Geneva auto show. One French motoring correspondent dubbed it the car of the decade, another deemed it as safe as the Bank of England. It boasts a 240-hp, 4.5 litre light-weight engine and has gearbox, drive axle, battery and tank mounted at the rear for even weight distribution. The rear axle design is specially patented. The Porsche 928 coupe has a top speed of 240 kms/hr. and accelerates to 100 kms/hr. from a standing start in 6.8 seconds. Five thousand 928s are to be built per year.

## Where the tourists went last year

PARIS, July 21 (AFP). — Tourists last year spent more money in the United States, France, West Germany, Austria and Spain... in that order... than in other countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), a report by this body said here today.

It issued a list of receipts from tourism showing that these were the top five nations in the league table. The

figures were: United States \$3,755 million, France \$3,613 million, West Germany \$3,211 million, Austria \$3,131 million, and Spain \$3,083 million.

As to tourist expenditure the top five were: West Germany \$8,954 million, the United States \$6,531 million, France \$3,434 million, Canada \$2,589 million, and the Netherlands \$1,586 million.

Generally, 1976 was a year of moderate growth for international tourism.

## Agreement on wheat stocking plan expected

GENEVA, July 21 (R). — World Food Council President Arturo Tanco said here yesterday he expects speedy agreement on a wheat stocking plan to aid the poorest countries.

He cited bumper harvests and a change in U.S. policy initiated by President Carter's administration.

Mr. Tanco said agricultural officials in Washington had told him this week the U.S. would be presenting its new ideas on a plan when the negotiations for an agreement open in London next September.

The U.S. had planned to announce the project for international coordinated stocks of grain and now agreed for the first time that releases should be the key to releasing or building up these reserves, he told a press conference.

Mr. Tanco, Agriculture Secretary of the Philippines, said he hoped to have enough pledges this year to hold a 500,000 tons emergency reserve of grain to aid disaster regions.

Overall world reserve stocks were now 8.3 million tons, compared with a 10 million ton target set by the council in 1974, Mr. Tanco said.

The aim was to bring reserves up to the target level now that grains were available, he said.

But Mr. Tanco said discussions on a similar reserve of rice would take longer because the issues were "a little more delicate, politically."

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

### Gulf States to hold telecomms conference

\* BAGHDAD, July 21 (R). — Gulf states will open a conference here on Saturday to discuss coordination of their telecommunications, the Iraq news agency reported. The conference will be attended by delegates from Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Iraq, it said. They will also discuss ways of developing telephone and wireless communications between Gulf and Mediterranean Arab countries, the agency added.

### Iran orders four support ships

\* GLASGOW, July 21 (R). — The Iranian navy has placed a £55 million order for four support ships, Yarrow's shipyard on the Clyde announced yesterday. The Scottish shipbuilders said the vessels would be similar to two completed by Yarrow's two years ago and will have a multi-purpose role, including disaster relief, military duties and general cargo transportation. Construction of the first of the vessels will begin in November and the first launch is expected in early 1979.

### Callaghan appeals to trade unions

\* LONDON, July 21 (AFP). — Prime Minister James Callaghan yesterday appealed to trade unions to keep wage claims within moderation now the "social contract" on wage restraint has broken down. Mr. Callaghan was speaking in the Commons today when he opened a crucial confidence debate on government economic policy. More serious than usual, Mr. Callaghan warned that it would be a "dangerous illusion" for anyone to think that higher wages could compensate for reduced buying power over the last two years. "This cannot be," he said. The Liberals, whose support will keep the government in power, have indicated they will not necessarily underwrite the government's economic policies in future.

### Dom Mintoff goes to Rome

\* VALLETTA, July 21 (R). — Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff left for Rome today for talks with the Italian government. Discussions are expected to centre on economic aid to Malta from 1979 when the present agreement on the lease of bases to Britain and NATO ends. Italy is one of the contributors of the £14 million a year paid to Malta for the bases.

### Japan, EEC suspend food import talks

\* TOKYO, July 21 (AFP). — Negotiations between Japan and the European Economic Community (EEC) on raising Japanese processed food imports have been suspended because of Japan's uncompromising attitude, an EEC commission member said here today. Pierre Malve, Commissioner for International Agricultural matters, said Japan apparently failed to grasp the significance of the processed food problem, and he feared a deterioration in Japan-EEC trade relations.

## France concludes uranium deal with South Africa

YAOUNDE, Cameroon, July 21 (AFP). — French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud today confirmed that France had signed a contract to buy uranium from South Africa.

But he stressed that the deal was not a government contract but a "purely commercial" affair.

France, he said, was receiving supplies of uranium from several countries through affiliates of electricity producing corporations and the French Atomic Energy Commission.

The contract provides for

South Africa to supply 1,000 tons of uranium annually for 15 years.

It would account for 6 per cent of France's total uranium purchases from abroad, said Mr. de Guiringaud, defining the deal as "virtually marginal".

Mr. de Guiringaud said the deal would not noticeably influence France's purchases from other uranium-supplying countries.

Mr. de Guiringaud arrived here yesterday on the last leg of a West African tour in which he has also visited Ivory Coast and Ghana.

## World aluminium output increases

LONDON, July 21 (AFP). — This year's world production of primary aluminium could be the highest since 1974. If output is maintained in the second half at the same level as in the first six months, trade figures showed today.

The International Primary Aluminium Institute said 5,474,000 metric tons were produced in the January/June period, 12.5 per cent more than in the corresponding stage last year (4,862,000 tons), with increases reported in all three major producing areas (North America, Europe and East Asia).

In June, 910,000 tons were turned out, three per cent less than the 2 1/2 year "high" attained in May (939,000 tons), although this production was still 13.75 per cent more than a year ago (800,000 tons).

Over the first half year as a whole, North America (United States, Canada) produced 14.9 per cent more than in the first half of 1976 (2,505,000 against 2,180,000 tons). There was 6.9 per cent rise in Europe (Austria, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Britain) to 1,635,000 tons (against 1,529,000 tons), while East Asia (Japan, South Korea, Taiwan) produced 597,000 tons (against 470,000 tons), a 2.7 per cent improvement.

South Asia's (Bahrain, India, Iran, Turkey) figures were unchanged at 196,000 tons, but increases were registered elsewhere.

In Oceania (Australia, New Zealand) production was up 7.3 per cent at 189,000 tons (against 176,000 tons), in Africa

ca (South Africa, Cameroon, Egypt, Ghana) it is up 10 per cent at 180,000 tons (against 164,000 tons), and in Latin America (Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Surinam, Venezuela) it rose 17 per cent at 172,000 tons (against 147,000 tons).

These figures exclude returns from Eastern Europe and Yugoslavia.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian dinars for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency.

Saudi riyal	92.5	93.0
Lebanese pound	107.5	108.0
Syrian pound	80.9	81.2
Israeli sheqel	940	948
Kuwaiti dinar	1137	1141
Egyptian pound	467	477
Libyan dinar	740	750
UAE dirham	83.5	84.1
U.S. dollar	369	373
German mark	330	332
French franc	140.3	140.7
Swiss franc	67	67.3
Italian lira (for every 100)	132.3	132.7
	34.7	37.4

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London Foreign Exchange Market yesterday. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling =	1.7196	U.S. dollars
One dollar =	2.2631 / 41	West German marks
	2.4195 / 05	Dutch guilders
	2.4023 / 33	Swiss francs
	35.02 / 05	Belgian francs
	4.8325 / 60	French francs
	881.80 / 882.00	Italian lire
	264.60 / 75	Japanese yen
	4.3190 / 3220	Swedish crowns
	5.2150 / 80	Norwegian crowns
	5.9140 / 70	Danish crowns

## WALL STREET REPORT

The New York Stock Exchange was mixed today, steady after some early selling.

The industrial average pulled back at the outset after the government reported that the consumer price index rose 0.6 per cent last month. The industrial average finally closed at 921.69, up 1.21, after a very active session. Over 26,000,000 shares were traded.

Aluminium and gold mines were mixed. Coppers, oils and aerospace shares were off. In the chemicals, Union Carbide gained 1-1/8 at 50-3/4. Among computers, Burroughs gained 1/2 at 69-1/8. National Cash Register 1-1/8 at 43-1/8, but Honeywell was off one point at 52-7/8.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 921.78, a gain of 1.30 points; Transp. at 239.38, a loss of 0.15; utilities at 118.48, a loss of 0.10. 26,880,000 shares changed hands, of which 5,370,000 during the last hour.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

Government bonds closed Thursday with net gains ranging to 1/4 point having scored rises of up to 1/2 point earlier. The advance was attributed to an absence of selling and small buying interest.

Equities ended slightly easier on the day. Light new time buying was reported initially but this gave way to small selling and at 15:00 the F.T. index was down 5.5 at 433.6.

Gold drifted lower with the bullion price. Australians were mixed. U.S. dollar stocks tended mixed with IBM up 1/4 and General Motors down a 1/4. Canadian stocks were also mixed to lower.

Fisons dropped 9p while Turner and Newall, Tube, and Metal Box fell back 6p. Glaxo and Wheatsheaf were down 7p.

Banks were unchanged to 3p lower while oils were up to 4p easier.

Great Universal Stores eased 4p despite higher earnings figures and Uoigate was unchanged.

Price of gold closed in London Thursday at \$144.00/oz.

## Rich nations refuse commitment, disappoint cotton growers

Seventy-five countries produce cotton -- among them some of the world's poorest. About 170 million people depend on it for their livelihood. In the series of commodity talks in Geneva, cotton is the latest subject under discussion. The result of the first round has been disappointing. Consumers of cotton, notably the U.S., would give no commitment to a new agreement. Like other UNCTAD negotiations it looks as if cotton will be referred to yet another meeting of "experts".

By Roy Lashley

LONDON (Gemini) — Attempts by developed and developing countries to reach a consensus on a new international economic order have revealed yet another setback in Geneva.

AT UNCTAD's preparatory meeting on cotton, consumers, led by the U.S., failed to produce any commitment towards a new agreement.

One of the commodities most vital to the Third World -- both in terms of its value, and the range of interested countries -- is now in danger of following other UNCTAD negotiations into an interminable round of discussions between "experts".

Cotton is probably the industrial raw material most closely associated with developing countries. The intimacy of its link with the overall agricultural structure of so many rural areas is reinforced by the number of countries producing cotton -- some 75.

The International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) estimates that 170 million people in developing countries are dependent on cotton for their livelihood. In countries like Chad and Nicaragua this can represent 35 per cent of their total population.

Raw cotton exports brought these developing countries some \$2.7 billion of foreign currency in 1974. If exports of cotton manufacturers are added, the figure is over \$6 billion.

While the more prosperous countries like Taiwan and Hong Kong export most of the more valuable manufactured goods, raw cotton is the commodity which allows some of the very poorest countries to participate in international trade.

Seventeen out of the 29 least developed produce cotton. For some there is a dangerous dependence on cotton. Three of the least developed -- Yemen Arab Republic, Chad and the Sudan depend on cotton for more than 50 per cent of their export receipts; and for another three -- Mali, Upper Volta and Benin -- cotton represents more than a quarter of their export earnings.

Being dependent on cotton is a hazardous business. Firstly, demand for cotton in the industrialised countries fluctuates widely. The vagaries of boom and slump, and of consumer tastes reproduce themselves in peaks and troughs of the pri-

ce cycle. A country like Benin can find its earnings from cotton cut back by more than a third within one twelve month period.

Farmers naturally respond to these fluctuations by alternatively reducing and increasing plantings, but always with a time-lag that inevitably places supply out of phase with demand.

The 1974-75 industrial recession produced a fall in price that reduced cotton production in 1976-77. Today cotton is in relatively short supply.

Output this season is estimated at 58 million bales, while consumption equals 61.3 million. The resulting price rise encourages more plantings. Mexico has raised its acreage under cotton from 288,000 hectares to 360,000.

Should world demand not continue to expand this could prove a bad decision. Such gambling plays havoc with rational planning of agricultural production; with both food and cash crops suffering.

The second hazard for cotton growers derives from the long-term trend towards man-made fibres. In 1954 cotton commanded 71 per cent of the world's textile fibre consumption. By 1975 the figure had slumped to 53 per cent.

The sharp rise in input costs for synthetics as a result of OPEC's action on oil prices has allowed natural cotton to claw back some 3 per cent of the market since 1973. But the price competitiveness of man-made fibres is reasserting itself, backed by an excess production capacity estimated at a staggering 30 per cent.

This means that cotton producers have to work within tight price margins. As a result the real price of cotton (measured against the costs of manufactured imports) has continued to decline.

Faced with these problems, UNCTAD has come up with elaborate proposals for stabilising cotton prices, within the margins permitted by production costs on the one hand, and the price of man-made fibres on the other.

In the words of the ICAC, cotton "is probably the most complicated" commodity in the integrated programme. There are four basic staple cottons (short, medium, long and extra long), all feeding different markets and produced in varying proportions by a wide range of countries. Even within cotton types prices can vary with season.

The UNCTAD proposals co-

me down in favour of an international buffer stock of some 600,000 tons. The stock would be controlled and operated internationally, though stocks would be physically located in major exporting and importing countries.

Such a stock would hold a representative sample of some categories and grades of cottons, thereby reducing the complexity of stocking operations. The stock would cost in excess of \$75 million, depending on the price range to be defended. (\$0.75 cents/lb. is suggested).

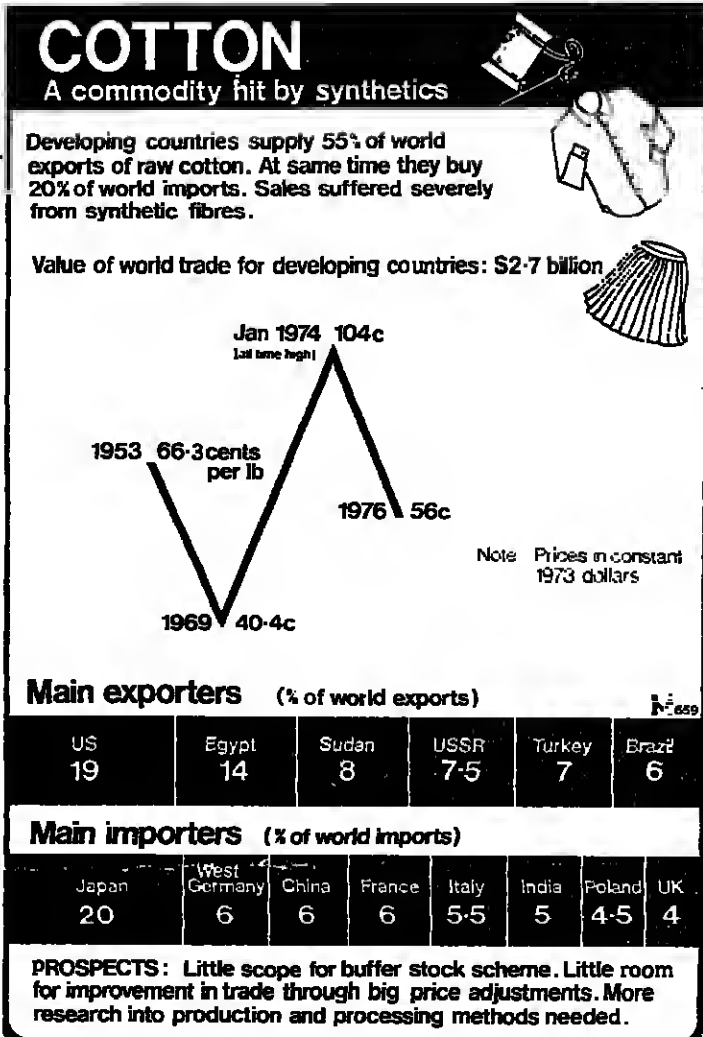
At the week-long June meeting in Geneva, however, the

motion techniques -- two elements emphasised by the ICAC -- than in purely stabilisation measures.

What worries developing countries is that while they have increased their share of world production, their share of world exports has remained stagnant, at around 55 per cent for the past 25 years.

Yields in big producers like Brazil and India are some 231 and 160 kilos per hectare against a world average of 414 kilos, and an average of 1,014 kilos for the fastest growing exporter, the USSR.

Increase in yields would not only increase competitiveness



U.S. firmly opposed any buffer stock scheme -- emphasising its complexity and doubting its effectiveness. As both a major producer and manufacturer this was a severe blow.

In the recent sugar talks the U.S. has been an ardent advocate of stocking policies. Twelve days before the opening of the cotton talks, Fred Bergsten, U.S. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs, told a Congressional hearing of the Carter administration's preference for agreements that operated through internationally managed stocks, rather than through "rigid production controls that reduce supplies, raise prices and drive out marginal producers."

In Geneva, Colombia and Central America producers like Nicaragua and Guatemala supported the U.S. position. At a meeting in Caracas in May leading Latin America producers were more keen on improving research and market pro-



Main exporters (% of world exports)					
US	Egypt	Sudan	USSR	Turkey	Brazil
19	14	8	7.5	7	6

Main importers (% of world imports)					
Japan	West Germany	China	France	India	UK
20	6	6	6	5	4

but would release land for other crops, particularly food (though cotton takes up less than 1 per cent of all agricultural land).

Producers would also like to see more systematic market promotion in order to take greater advantage of shifts in the markets -- like that towards denim jeans for example, which has done so much for the factories of Hong Kong.

After a slump in the sixties consumption of cotton is showing a steady expansion of some 2 per cent a year. Developing countries are also beginning to supply the processed end of this market. Their share of OECD imports of cotton yarn and woven fabrics increased between 1967 and 1973 from 25.7 per cent to 32 per cent and of clothing, from 24 per cent to 36 per cent.

But while this is potentially a more valuable trade, it faces formidable tariff barriers. The controlling Multi-Fibre Agreement is presently under re-



FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1977

# Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A good day and evening to entertain others, or to accept invitations extended to you. Also, a good time to reconcile any difference of opinion with other persons.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Coming to a complete agreement with close ties is wise at this time. Show more devotion for family members.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Work out new arrangements with co-workers that will increase harmony. Take steps to improve your appearance.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Look for better ways to express your talents and become more successful. Be sure to spend only within your means.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) Strive to have increased harmony in the home. Find new places of amusement where you can enjoy yourself.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) A day when you can cooperate with others and get the results you want. Obtain the data you need from the right sources.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A time to figure out how to have a greater abundance in the future. You can easily gain the backing of a higher-up at this time.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Plan time to be with the one you love and make better arrangements for the future. Quietly confer with a trusted adviser.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You can now easily gain the information that is most important to you. A private matter can now be resolved to your satisfaction.

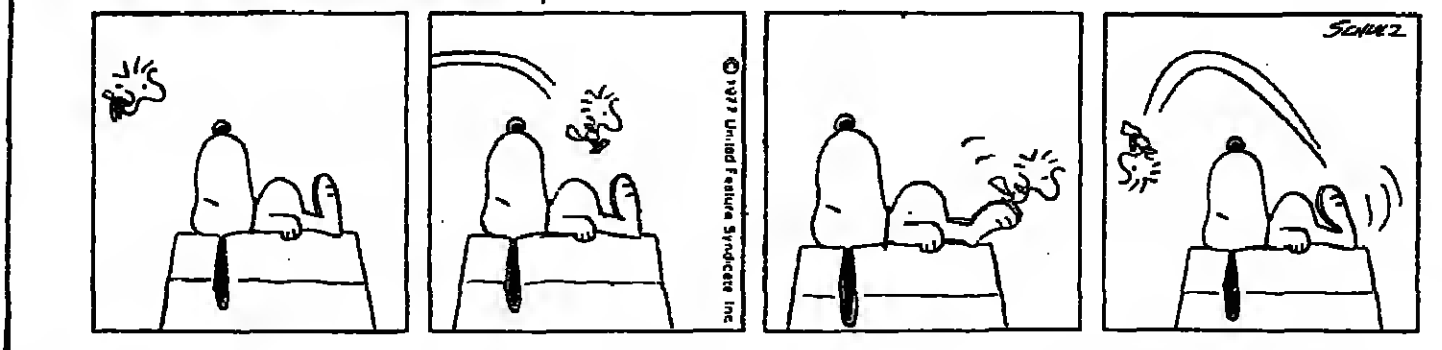
**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Getting in touch with understanding friends and talking over mutual problems brings right solution for them.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Discussing your problems with an influential person can help resolve them. Strive for greater happiness.

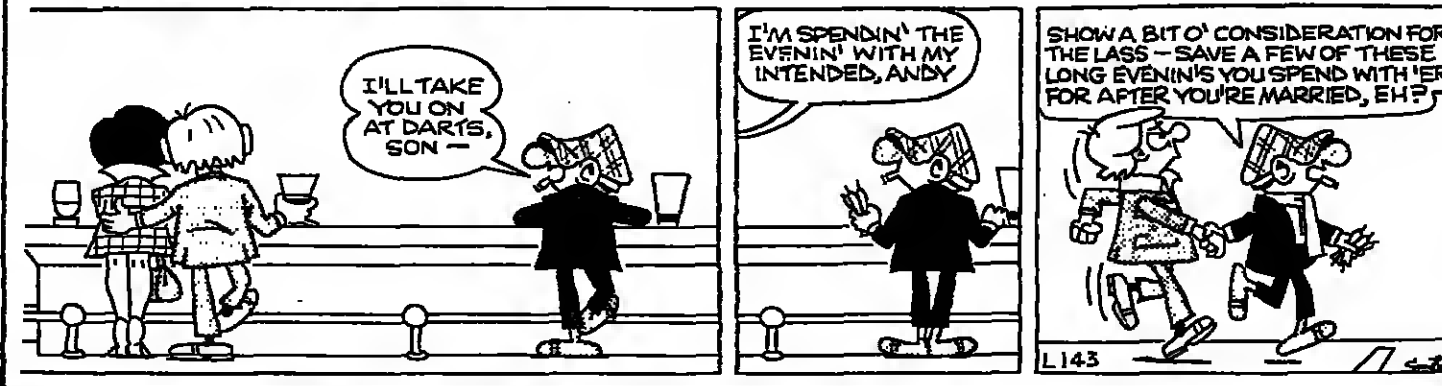
**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study a plan you have for expansion and then contact those who can help you. Use your hunches since they are accurate now.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be sure to keep promises to others. Showing special attention to loved one brings excellent response at this time.

## PEANUTS



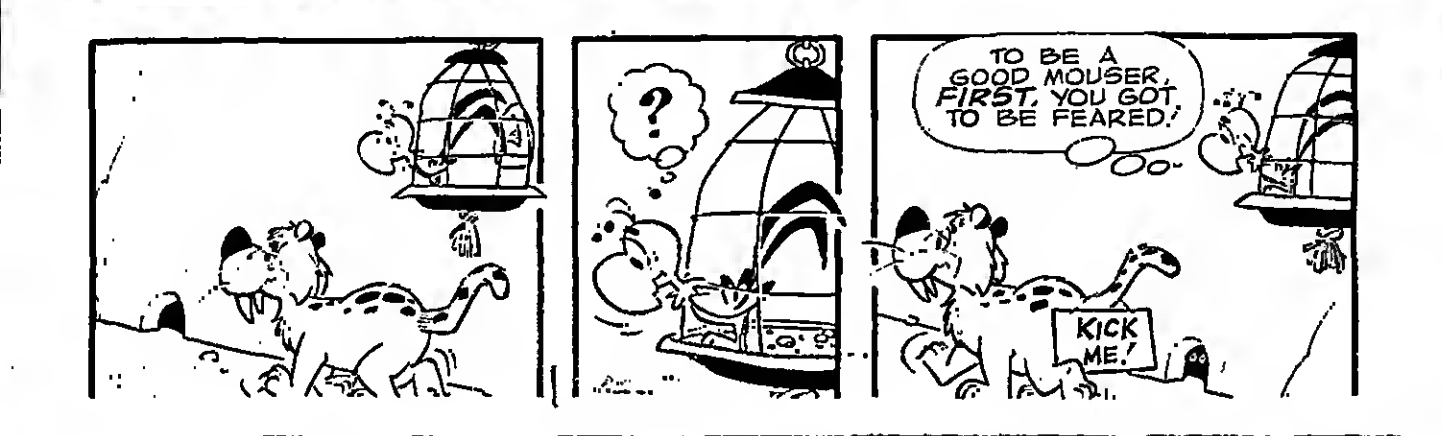
## ANDY GAPP



## MUTT & JEFF



## THE FLINTSTONES

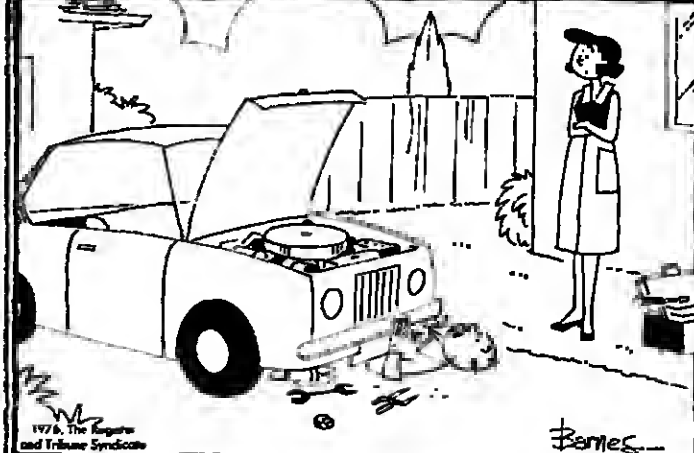


## LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



## THE BETTER HALF

By Barnes



## PROVERB

A friend in time of need is a friend indeed.

## GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1976, The Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. North deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ KJ9  
♥ 853  
♦ A QJ  
♣ J1064

**EAST**  
♠ 742  
♥ Q109  
♦ K974  
♣ 973

**SOUTH**  
♠ A Q10863  
♥ K6J  
♦ 62  
♣ A K

The bidding:  
Pass Pass 1♣ Pass  
2♣ Pass 3♣ Pass  
4♣ Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Three of ♠.

You should not need a flashing red light to warn you of approaching danger. Your holding in a suit is often all the warning you need.

North had the values for a jump to three spades since he had passed originally. However, his flat hand and the fact that he held only three-card support caused him to adopt a more leisurely approach. But when South jump rebid his own suit, North had something in reserve for his raise to game.

West led a diamond and, when dummy appeared, declarer could see nine tricks. He realized that a tenth would materialize if either West held the king of diamonds or East the ace of hearts. Looking no further, declarer tried the diamond finesse. This lost and East shifted to a heart. Declarer put up the king, but West topped it and the defenders took two more heart tricks to set the contract.

Declarer could count himself unlucky in that he had about a 3 to 1 chance to land

his game. We judge him more sternly. His heart holding should have alerted him to the fact that he could ill afford to let East gain the lead, and his efforts should have been directed to keeping the dangerous defender off play.

Correct technique is to win the first trick with the ace of diamonds. Declarer now cashes the ace-king of clubs, enters dummy with a trump and leads the jack of

clubs. When East follows low, declarer discards his remaining diamond. West can do no better than win and return a club for East to ruff.

Declarer overruffs, enters dummy with a trump and discards the queen of diamonds. If East covers, declarer

ruffs, enters dummy with a trump and discards a heart on the jack of diamonds. Now he can lead a heart to

ward his king, playing for an overtrick. But suppose West had the king of diamonds. When East follows low, de

clarer discards a heart. West wins the king of dia

monds, but he can do declarer no harm. There is a

trump in dummy to serve as an entry which will allow

declarer to discard a second heart on the jack of dia

monds, thus limiting his

losers to a trick in each side suit.

## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME  
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

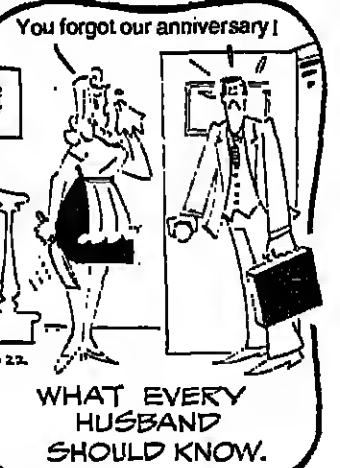
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**RACZE**

**CHEFT**

**EXCOIB**

**YORCUT**



WHAT EVERY HUSBAND SHOULD KNOW.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SOLAR TOKEN ENMITY ACHING

Answer: What the fire chief advised his men—TO COOL IT

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Size of writing

4. Plunger

7. Wake

11. Vent

13. Counter-tenor

14. Streaked

15. Way or course

16. Purpose

17. Appeasers

19. "Down under" native clan

20. Son of Bella

## STRAW STEM

ACROSS

21. Heating vessel

23. Unity

27. Weak

30. Hilarity

30. Holland

31. Marsh elder

32. Church dignitary

36. Atom

37. Uncultured

38. Symbolizing

41. Numbers

42. Dark igneous rock

43. Wines

44. Silkworm

45. Pronoun

1. Mountain pass

2. Short and

3. Foundation

4. River inlet

5. Legal

6. Intersection

7. Advice

8. Lily-like plant

9. Gold or bronze

10. Brick carriers

12. Sustained

18. Tin or zinc

19. Roman bronze

22. Eternal

23. Formerly

24. Extracts

25. After sixth

26. Surf

28. Feminine name

32. Buttriss

33. Mystery

34. St. Anthony

35. Arabian chieftain

36. Lifetime

39. Tropical bird

40. Turn right

Far time 25 min.

AP Newstimes

2-19 40. Turn right

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

### JORDAN TELEVISION

**Channel 3 & 6:**  
18:00 Quran  
18:15 Children's programme  
18:45 Science for children  
19:15 Secrets of the sea  
19:30 Religious programme  
19:45 Arabic series  
20:00 Soccer match  
20:30 Arabic series  
20:45 Towards the year 2000  
21:00 Arabic feature  
21:30 Quiz show  
22:00 News in Arabic

### Channel 3:

18:30 Religious programme  
20:30 Personality  
21:00 Arabic series

### Channel 6:

18:45 News in Hebrew  
19:45 Varieties  
20:30 About Jordan  
21:00 Best sellers  
21:30 News in English  
22:15 Kate McShane

### RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Breakfast show  
7:30 News  
7:45 News reports  
8:00 Morning show  
12:01 Pop version  
12:05 News summary  
13:05 Pop version  
14:00 News  
14:10 Music  
14:30 Play of the week

### EMERGENCIES

**Doctors:**  
George Sayegh (21379)  
Habeeb Iskander Emsh (24660)  
Ibrahim (24622)  
Mohammed Yusuf Tami (2711)  
Mehab Khatib (241)  
**Pharmacies:**  
Shadi (25555)  
Jabal Amman (25494)  
Iyad (74222)  
City (25375)  
Ibrahim (241)  
Shadi (25555)  
Zarga (25375)  
Mazalga (25375)  
**Taxis:**  
Hanna (44283)  
Medical City (44281)

### ESC RADIO

12:30 Sports Round-up  
13:00 News: Commentary  
13:15 People and Politics  
13:30 Saturday Special  
14:00 World News  
14:30 Radio Newsworld  
14:45 Saturday Special  
15:00 World News  
15:30 Sports Round-up  
15:45 Saturday Special  
16:00 World News  
16:30 Radio Newsworld  
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## According to Peking posters

## Chinese party expels "gang of 4" radicals

PEKING, July 21 (R). — The late Chairman Mao Tse-tung's widow, Mme. Chiang Ching, and three other disgraced Chinese leaders — the "gang of four" radicals — have been expelled from the Communist Party, wall posters here announced today.

It officially confirmed it will be a final sentence of political extinction for the disgraced group, who are accused of plotting to seize power following Chairman Mao's death last September.

A wall poster in a central Peking side-street said the decision was taken by the Third Plenum of the 10th Central Committee which is believed to have met last weekend.

The posters, which were later covered up, also hailed the Plenum's "wise decision" to rehabilitate former Vice Pre-

mier Teng Hsiao-ping. Since Tuesday slogans have appeared at several sites heralding the return of Mr. Teng, the main victim of last year's power struggle.

There was no official comment on the posters but foreign analysts here are convinced of their truth. Last night a senior Chinese reportedly told a Japanese delegation the radicals would be expelled.

There have been recent rehearsals for street celebrations and diplomats were standing by for a formal announcement. Last October there were several days' delay before officials confirmed Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's appointment.

A year ago the "gang of four" — Mme. Chiang Ching, Mr. Wang Hung-wen, Mr. Chang Chun-chiao and Mr. Yao Wen-yuan — were among the

most powerful 10 people in China and were steering the country onto an ultra-leftist course.

All were Politburo members. Mr. Wang was talked of as a possible successor to Chairman Mao and Mme. Chiang Ching, an ex-actress, was the nation's effective cultural commissar.

Within a month of Chairman Mao's death they were under house arrest and accused of plotting a coup and distorting the late chairman's instructions. Since then thousands of their supporters have been sacked in the provinces.

Analysts say the expulsions would shatter any flickering hopes of a comeback and be a warning to followers that the party means to thoroughly pursue the anti-radical drive.

Mr. Teng, 73, the radicals' leading rival, was stripped of all posts but retained his party card "so as to see how he will behave in the future."

According to the posters he is now again a vice chairman of the party and vice premier — elevating him to China's top three.

One Peking poster today described him as "First vice premier," underlining that he could become premier in the future.

There has been no indication when or in what circumstances Mr. Teng may make his first appearance. Diplomats say he may well be on hand when U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance visits Peking next month.

Mr. Teng was purged once before during the 1960s Cultural Revolution. In 1973 he made his first comeback by walking into a state banquet in Peking's Great Hall of the People.

## Italian house passes decentralisation law

ROME, July 21 (R). — The Italian parliament, working under terms of a political pact between the minority Christian Democratic government and the powerful Communist Party, has passed a sweeping law to decentralise power.

The law, approved by a joint commission of senators and deputies last night provides for a substantial transfer of power to the country's 20 regional governments, six of which are Communist controlled.

It was the first major legislation to emerge from parliament since approval last Friday of a six-party pact which gave

Italy's Communist Party a greater say in government.

The new law, which has been sent to Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti for signature, will transfer power in areas like agriculture, commerce, price control, licensing and tourism from Rome's slow moving bureaucracy to the regional governments.

Total cost of the transfer has been estimated at 1,500 billion lire (\$1 million).

The new law, which was de-luxe matchsticks," Sen. Heinz says, will deprive the Agriculture and Commerce Ministries of about half their present powers.

## CIA allegedly conducted secret tests which smack of "totalitarian control"

WASHINGTON, July 21 (R). — The CIA conducted secret experiments on unsuspecting Americans in the 1950s and 1960s using not only drugs but such methods as electric shock, radiation and psycho-surgery to control human behavior, a former intelligence officer said yesterday.

Former State Department analyst John Marks told a news conference he had obtained under the Freedom of Information Act 1,000 pages of secret documents from the CIA, which disclosed more sinister details about the programme known as "MK-Ultra."

"The CIA's own inspector general called it in 1963: 'Research and development of chemical, biological, and radiological materials capable of employment in clandestine operations to control human behaviour,'" Mr. Marks said.

"To be sure, drugs were a

part of it. But so were such other techniques as electric shock, radiation, ultra-sonics, psycho-surgery, psychiatry, psychology, and incapacitating agents — all of which are referred to in documents I have received," he added.

"These techniques do not just smack of 1984," Mr. Marks said, "they open up the prospect of totalitarian control."

The most widely known experiment involved Mr. Frank Olson, an army biochemist who died while using the hallucinatory drug LSD in the CIA project.

Mr. Olson plunged to his death from a New York hotel on Nov. 28, 1953. The CIA hid the truth about his death until 1975.

Mr. Marks, co-author of the book "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," said the CIA was trying to find in the experiments a person's "breaking po-

int," as one document put it.

He said a further 3,000 pages of documents, which CIA Director Stansfield Turner said were recently discovered, would be released next month.

Admiral Turner, who became CIA director after President Carter took office in January, said in a letter to the Senate Intelligence Committee last week that under "MK-Ultra," drugs were tested on Americans without their knowledge.

But the experiments ceased in 1964.

Some of the subjects were drug addicts, alcoholics and advanced cancer patients, Admiral Turner wrote.

But Mr. Marks told reporters that Admiral Turner was seriously distorting the truth about "MK-Ultra," which was not just "a programme of experimentation with drugs," as the admiral described it.

"This was a programme to manipulate people's minds," he said.

## Tel Aviv papers say U.S. agrees to help finance Israeli tank

TEL AVIV, July 21 (R). — According to reports today in Israeli newspapers, United States President Jimmy Carter has agreed to help fund construction of the Israeli-built Merkava (Chariot) tank and other military items.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin told his press conference in Washington yesterday that more U.S. economic and military aid to Israel could be expected this week.

According to the Washington correspondents of Israeli newspapers there were indications that the U.S. administration had agreed to supply 50 of the 250 F-16 fighter planes requested by the former Labour government headed by ex-Premier Yitzhak Rabin.

But they said nothing was yet known about a response to Israel's request for co-production rights for local assembly of the aircraft with Israeli-made components.

## UNITA takes Angolan town

WINDHOEK, July 21 (R). — South African officials said today that guerrilla forces had captured the southern Angolan town of Cuangar from government forces after fierce fighting.

Guerrillas of UNITA — Union for the Total Independence of Angola — have continued their fight against the Angolan government since the civil war ended 15 months ago.

Officials said UNITA launched a mortar and small arms attack on Cuangar yesterday morning.

The said sporadic fighting continued last night but the town was quiet this morning after government forces and their supporters fled — many of them across the border into South West Africa (Namibia).

The officials, based in Kavango near the Angolan border, said 374 Angolans had entered this South African-ruled territory in the wake of the fighting.

They included a number of officers of the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola), the ruling party in Angola, as well as party supporters.

UNITA, led by the bearded, veteran guerrilla fighter Jonas Savimbi, claimed recently that it controlled large parts of Angola, especially in the south.

## Makarios threatens to stop talks with Turks on Cyprus

Nicosia, July 21 (R). — Archbishop Makarios said last night he would break off talks with the Turkish-Cypriot community on the future of the island if the Turkish side continued its "delaying policy."

Addressing a mass rally in Nicosia on the third anniversary of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, the archbishop said: "It is my view that the talks should not be resumed if the Turkish-Cypriot leadership is not ready to present clear proposals on all aspects of the Cyprus problem. Otherwise the Turkish delaying policy will continue and the talks will be fruitless."

Archbishop Makarios said his government would take its case to the U.N. General Assembly and would call for an international conference on Cyprus despite opposition from Turkey and elsewhere.

He said the Greek-Cypriot negotiators could make no further concessions in the communal talks because they had already reached their limit.

"Political prescriptions and advice for mutual concessions should not be addressed to the Greek-Cypriots. Concessions should be asked only of the Turkish side," the archbishop added.

## News Focus

## Ethiopia triples size of its army to face guerrillas in all directions

By Peter Sharrock

ADDIS ABABA, July 21 (R). — Ethiopia's ruler, Lt.-Col. Mengistu Haile-Mariam, has tripled the size of the country's armed forces and secured a big injection of Soviet arms to combat guerrillas in various parts of the country.

The fighting strength has been increased by the creation of the People's Militia, more than 100,000-strong, which diplomats here said will eventually be merged with the regular army.

The aim is to create a people's army similar to that of China, the diplomats said.

The present regular army was American-trained under the 34-year rule of Emperor Haile Selassie, overthrown in a military coup in September 1974.

Since Col. Mengistu achieved supreme power in February this year more than 1,500 army and police officers, some in their late 20s and early 30s have been retired, presumably because their loyalty to the revolution is considered suspect, said a diplomatic source.

Officers and non-commissioned officers considered capable of genuine conversion from the old ideology are already being absorbed into the new militia, first as instructors and then as commanders in the field with their new units.

Ultimately, as the process of absorbing the regular army goes on, the militia is likely to be upgraded into a people's army.

But with guerrilla wars to

fight in the north, northwest and southeast, no immediate change in the current supremacy of the army is likely. For the time being the militia will have a support role.

When the first news of the militia's formation emerged it was widely assumed that there was to be a repeat of the Peasant's March of May 1976 when 25,000 ill-clad Ethiopians, most of them armed with sticks, set off to do battle in the northern province of Eritrea. There they were badly mauled by forces fighting for Eritrean independence from Ethiopian rule.

The first public parade of the militia took place at an airfield outside Addis Ababa on June 25. Diplomats and foreign correspondents were invited.

"But where's the militia?" the foreign guests were asking as companies of troops in combat uniforms and boots, bought from South Korea, and carrying Soviet-made Kalashnikov assault rifles approached the reviewing stand.

It soon became clear that the well-equipped men they were watching were the militia. None held the anticipated sticks or wore peasant clothes. Absent was the expected collection of young boys and old men.

By the end of the five-hour march-past Western military attachés were paying tribute to the fitness, appearance and apparent morale of the force.

A regular army officer mar-

ched at the head of every one of the 800 companies of 100 men each. Two or three non-commissioned army officers brought up the rear of each unit.

Besides the predominant Kalashnikov, the 60,000 newly-recruited villagers carried modern Hungarian rifles and Soviet-made AK-47 automatic rifles, machineguns, grenade launchers and recoilless cannon.

Diplomatic sources said training of the militia at a big tent camp outside the Ethiopian capital had at first been devoted to drill and physical training exercises with the parade mainly in mind.

Within a week of the parade taking place foreigners working near the hillside camp said they could not concentrate on their jobs because of the noise of gunfire as target practice began for the first time.

By early July groups of about 500 militiamen were being seen in buses stacked high with equipment driving through Addis Ababa in the early morning. The vehicles headed northwards on main roads to Eritrea and eastwards to the town of Dire Dawa, in a zone where Somali-backed guerrillas are seeking the "liberation" of parts of southeastern Ethiopia.

Other militia groups may have been among 10,000 or so soldiers flown to Asmara, capital of Eritrea, aboard Ethiopian Airlines in late June.

The Ethiopian News Agency has reported that the People's Militia has already been in ac-

## First Zaire, now Mauritania

## Moroccan troops fast regarded as "the policemen of Africa"

RABAT, July 21 (R). — The airlift of Moroccan troops to Mauritania earlier this week to help combat guerrillas has gained them a reputation as African gendarmes, called in to bolster weaker armies in time of trouble.

The dispatch of 600 soldiers to the desert mining town of Zouerate, threatened by the Algerian-backed Polisario front, followed a similar operation last April when two Moroccan battalions were flown to the Shaba Province of Zaire.

In Zaire the troops, widely regarded as among the finest in Africa, successfully fought infiltrators from neighbouring Angola.

King Hassan has nevertheless said he was not an "African gendarme" and that he helped Zaire in response to an appeal from President Moktar Ould Daddah under a mutual defence pact signed by the two countries last May.

Similarly the airlift to neighbouring Mauritania followed a request from President Moktar Ould Daddah under a mutual defence pact signed by the two countries last May.

Moroccan officials say these operations were designed to keep African conflicts "in a strictly African framework" and thus prevent the intervention of foreign forces like the Cubans in Angola.

Morocco strongly supported a Senegalese resolution at the OAU summit conference in Libreville in July which condemned the use of mercenaries, non-African intervention and interference by one African country in the affairs of another. OAU leaders stress they

would never intervene militarily anywhere in Africa unless expressly asked to do so by the government of the country concerned.

This applied in the cases of Zaire and Mauritania, and also in 1973 when King Hassan sent expeditionary forces to Syria and Egypt during the Arab-Israeli war.

Chad's current conflict with neighbouring Libya over the occupation of the Tibesti area by Libyan forces was doubtless the subject of a recent message from President Felix Malloum to King Hassan.

But for the moment there is no indication Morocco is prepared to send troops to Chad. Military observers agree the

Moroccans are among the best fighting forces in Africa with 90,000 well-trained and disciplined men, and many officers who have graduated from French, Spanish and American military schools.

They are equipped mainly with French and American weapons, including sophisticated aircraft and light armour, and for the current year the government has earmarked the equivalent of \$733 million for military expenditure.

The army and air force tried to overthrow King Hassan in 1971 and 1972, but the leadership has been drastically purged and reorganised and its loyalty is now unquestioned, according to most observers.

## Pennsylvania floods kill over 100 people

JOHNSTOWN, Pennsylvania, July 21 (R). — More than 100 people may have died in floods which swept through this coal mining town and surrounding communities yesterday, state police said today.

Authorities said this morning they had found 37 flood victims and expected to find more.

"Right now we're beginning to search for victims in the small surrounding towns," a state police spokesman here said. "The death toll could exceed 100."

Floodwaters began receding today after sweeping through the town which was devastated in 1886 with 2,200 deaths, the worst for a U.S. flood.

Pennsylvania Governor Milt-

ton Shapp, who flew over the region in a helicopter, said he would ask President Carter to declare a federal disaster, entitling residents to low-cost U.S. loans for rebuilding.

U.S. Sen. John Heinz who toured the area yesterday, estimated damage at \$100 million. "I've never seen anything like it. Roads were destroyed and trucks were tossed around like matchsticks," Sen. Heinz said.

Police were patrolling the streets of Johnstown to guard against looting. They had orders to shoot looters on sight. Yesterday, there was some looting while the town of 41,000 was being evacuated. Officials said looters emptied several shops of guns and ammunition, although some rifles were recovered later.

## USSR is working hard to restore good ties with Egypt, says Moscow journal

MOSCOW, July 21 (R). — A Soviet foreign affairs journal yesterday said that Moscow was doing "all within its power" to restore good relations with Egypt.

In an article devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Egyptian Revolution, the weekly New Times said the Soviet Union had shown itself to be one of the Egyptian people's "sincere and reliable friends."

The article, summarised in advance of publication by Tass news agency, cited Soviet aid to the Egyptian armed forces, construction of the Aswan High Dam and the Soviet support for Egypt during the Suez crisis of 1956.

Relations between the two countries became severely strained following President Anwar Sadat's decision to tear up his cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union early last year.

New Times referred to the "correctness" of (former President Gamal Abdel) Nasser's line of comprehensively developing relations with socialist states.

The Soviet Union's policy towards Egypt did not depend on short-term political considerations, it said.

"The greater is the regret with which one has to note now that contrary to the Soviet Union's desire certain negative elements were introduced lately into Soviet-Egyptian relations."

"Today some people display a persistence worthy of a better application in trying to convince the Egyptians and al-

so the other Arabs that Soviet people are allegedly to blame for the disruption of good relations and cooperation. Nothing could be further from the truth," it said.

"Given good will, all obstacles can be surmounted on the road to restoring and developing Soviet-Egyptian relations on a healthy, sound and principled basis. The Soviet Union is doing all within its power to achieve this," New Times added.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

## Trial of Moslem extremists in August

\* CAIRO, July 21 (R). — A total of 465 members of an extremist Moslem sect which claimed responsibility for the murder of a former Egyptian cabinet minister earlier this month go on trial on Aug. 2 at three separate military tribunals, the semi-official Cairo daily Al-Ahram said today. The group, the Takfir Wal-Hijra (Society for Repentance and Flight from Sin), has also claimed responsibility for several bombings in Egypt. Al-Ahram said the sect members would be charged with the kidnapping and murder of former Religious Endowments Minister Mohammed Hussein Al-Zababi, plotting to overthrow the government, and joining a banned organisation for the purpose of sabotage.

## New Indian president is elected

\* NEW DELHI, July 21 (R). — Mr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, 64, was today declared elected as the new president of India. Mr. Reddy, a south Indian who was the agreed candidate of all major political parties, was unopposed. He will be sworn in on Monday as India's sixth president. The office is a largely ceremonial one. Under the Constitution, as amended last year by former Congress Party government, he is bound to accept the advice of the cabinet. Mr. Reddy resigned as speaker of the Lok Sabha (lower house of parliament) to stand for president. Samachar news agency quoted Mr. Reddy as saying: "The speaker is seen but not heard, and the president is neither seen nor heard."

## Sudan frees 500 political detainees

\* KHARTOUM, July 21 (AFP). — Sudan today freed 500 political prisoners arrested for anti-government activities since the abortive coup two years ago, the Sudan News Agency reported today. President Jaafar Nimeiri said on Monday he wished to release political prisoners and establish contact with opposition groups in the interests of consolidating national unity.

## Abu Dhabi's heat wave kills 11

\* ABU DHABI, July 21 (R). — Eleven people, mostly foreign building workers, have died here in a heat wave which sent temperatures soaring to 45 degrees centigrade in the past four days, officials said. But the hot spell, which also put 90 people in hospital with heat stroke, now appears to be over, according to weathermen. Among the dead were four Egyptians, two Pakistanis, a Syrian and a Taiwanese, officials added.

## Ceremony held to open London mosque

\* LONDON, July 21 (R). — Ambassadors and representatives of several Moslem countries watched today as the key to London's new £4 million mosque was formally handed over to Lebanese Ambassador Nadim Dimechki. The golden-domed mosque at the entrance to London's Regent's Park has taken more than three years to build. The main prayer room holds up to 2,000 worshippers while a second prayer hall in the basement can hold another 2,000 people and will be used tomorrow for the first time. There is also a cultural centre with library and reading room. This, like many other parts of the interior of the building, has still to be fully decorated and furnished. Prayer services in the main hall are not expected to start until the beginning of next year.

## Dust storm reported on Mars

\* PASADENA, California, July 21 (R). — The planet Mars is engulfed in a massive dust storm which is interfering with the scientific mission of the Viking spacecraft on the planet's surface, a Jet Propulsion Laboratory spokesman said here yesterday. Spokesman Alan Wood said the Viking I lander, which touched down on the planet a year ago to send back the historic first ground level pictures, was now transmitting murky, indistinct photographs as a result of the storm which started on June 4. Viking I and its sister spacecraft Viking II which landed six weeks later, were sent to Mars to take scientific readings and to try to detect microscopic forms of life in the planet's soil. They found no evidence of life and the biology experiments have since been stopped.

## £62,000 for a Quran

LONDON, July 21 (R). — A London dealer yesterday paid a world auction record of £62,000 for a copy of the Quran produced in Baghdad in 1282. The manuscript was illuminated by one of the most important early Arab calligraphers, Ya'qut Al-Musta'sim. It also contained a number of later Turkish illuminations. It was sold by auctioneers Sotheby's to dealer Oliver Hoare.